## NATIONAL TRIBUNE (ESTABLISHED 18/7.)

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New

Fork, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS. - We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL PRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they confide their subscriptions to them must be their own only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Die .- Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE .- Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive only. We do not veluen communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantes their publication at any special date. Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON FORT OFFICE AS SECOND DUASE MATTER.

## WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 11, 1889. FATED:

IVAN TURGENIEF.

TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN BY GEORGE KENNAN.

This is the best of the novels of this the most of George Kennan has become a household Siberia, where he went to make a personal investigation of the infamous exile system. He and Turgenief are warm friends, and he conceived the idea of translating the story as a compliment to the novelist.

Being master of the Russian language, which he learned thoroughly in preparation for his travels, the beauties of the author's style have lost nothing at the hands of the translator. This great story we have secured exclusively for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

It will begin this month and run severa

It is a dramatic tale of Russian life. CRUISE OF THE MONTAUK

Travel.

BY GEN. JAMES MCQUADE, NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

For \$1 (former price \$3).

We have secured a limited number of this cruising in West India waters. It is a book that everybody-boys, girls, father, mother, created a great deal of interest when it first came out, and a large edition was sold at \$3. Its author was the late Gen. Jas. McQuade, the gallant Colonel of the 14th N. Y. We will send it, post paid, for \$1. It is a wellprinted, well-bound volume of 441 large pages, embellished with several full-page illustrations. Send in orders early, as we have but a limited have. No one man, acting alone, can do it, number, and after they are gone no more can be had. Address The National Trbune,

Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all peterans is by getting it more subscribers.

THE VETERAN'S CALENDAR. There is only a limited number of the beautiful and suggestive "Veteran's Calendar" left, and comrades should not delay any longer in providing themselves with them. There is nothing like it in the market, and every soldier desires one for his home or office. All who have obtained them say that they are worth much more than their cost, and are delighted with them. They are sent, securely packed, to any address, upon receipt of 25 cents; five for \$1. Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Washington, D. C. "THE RED ACORN."

The most fascinating novel ever written. By John McElroy. We have just published another edition of this interesting book, printed on fine white paper, with large, clear type, and handsomely bound in cloth, with beautiful ornaments. It will be sent to any address upon receipt of \$1, or given as a premium for a club of six yearly subcribers at \$1 each. Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

COMBADES, ATTENTION:

Now is the time to secure a handsomely bound copy of "Campfire, Memorial Day, and Other Peems," by Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood. Printed on fine paper, and bound in cloth: 212 pages. Price, plain edge \$1, or gold edge \$1.50, postage prepaid. Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

All persons wishing to engage in the canvass of this thrilling book will find it to their advantage to address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for terms, etc. It is one of the best-selling books of the times, and those already engaged in its sale are highly gratified at the handsome returns made. We also send the book as a premium for eight new subscribers, or for \$2 in conjunction with a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE WORLD'S CYCLOPEDIA is a perfect little library in itself. It is invalhable for school-children, for it answers all their innumerable questions at once and accurately, giving them information that they might have to bunt through volumes before finding. It is of equal value to all classes of readers, for it explains who people, countries and things are who are constantly alluded to in the papers, magazines and books one reads. The Cyclopedia will be sent, postage paid, to any one who sends a club of six yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, or it will be sent | entitled to a place on the pension roll? to any subscriber of the paper on receipt of 60

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble.

Ly each subscriber try it.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the President:

SIR: The more pressing matters connected with your entrance into office having now been disposed of, or put in a fair way to be, we respectfully beg leave to call your attention to some which are of vital importance to tens of thousands of those in whom you have a deep and abiding interest.

There is no pretense of larger understand-

ing or of stronger affection in what we are are generally honest and faithful; but persons who about to say. We simply assume that in Judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent | the career of great and useful activity you have led since the war, you have not had the time or opportunity to become familiar with about which there is more malignant and willful misrepresentation than any other within our knowledge. We refer to the parompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper | pension system, the proper administration of which directly affects more people than probably any other that can come before ward.

> That your heart is right upon this important matter is beyond doubt. Your own distinguished service in the field, your course since the war, your public utterances, leave no question as to this. You have given earnest of your right feeling on the subject by the appointment of a gallant soldier as Secretary of the Interior, with another soldier of brilliant record as Assistant Secretary, ing could be better.

The proverb says that a thing well begun is half done. Would it were so in this case, popular Russian writer of to-day. The name for the beginning is so good as to deserve all a fair rate of pension more men than are sion Bureau has a tendency to temper our exultation over good beginnings. Bright dawn and fair promise have too frequently turned to bleak and bitter afternoon.

want to offer the respectful caution that more even than proper sentiments and good and the Secretary and Assistant Secretary appointments of high officers are necessary to secure that reform in the administration of the pension system which we all desire. The Hindus have a proverb that though A Charming Story of Salt Water you anoint it with oil and bind it in splints, yet you cannot take the curl out of a dog's tail. It would sometimes seem that the set toward obstructiveness and technicalism given the pension system in its earlier years is equally hopeless of cure. In the course delightful account of a few months' pleasure of years it has become so saturated with influences adverse to the interests of the soluncle and aunt-will be fascinated with. It diers that nothing but the determined, persistent and concerted efforts of all concerned in its administration-yourself includedwill avail to lift it out of its rut and give it the just scope and action which it should

no matter how important his position may be. This has been repeatedly demonstrated. There has rarely been lacking, in the history of the pension system, men who have entered upon its administration, in one high position or another, with a determination to reform it to what it should be, but the ingrained, obstructive hostility encountered has blocked their efforts, and secured the continuance of the cruel technicalism and absurd circumlocation which have inflicted such measureless hardships upon the veterans and their dependent ones. This has

In support, Mr. President, of our assertion, that, as a rule, the administration of the pension system has defeated the intent of the laws, and been pitilessly unjust to the veterans, we invite your attention to the following facts, the truth of which can be ascerthe Commissioner of Pensions:

1. The time required to secure the allowwith an average exceeding four years. The report of the Commissioner of Pensions for 1888 shows that of the 35,089 claims allowed that year, 18,353, or more than one-half, had been pending five years or more. Of these the immense number of 5,613 had been pending since 1879, or over nine years! Is it for a moment credible, Mr. President, that under any proper system, it should take over four years-longer than was required to put down the rebellion-to determine that a man is

2. At the time of making the last report there were 414,448 claims pending in the Pension Bureau, which have been under examination all the way from one to 25 years

must be the sickness of heart, from hope long deferred, of all these claimants.

3. Of the maimed and disabled veterans who at last succeeded in passing the ordeal, and getting upon the roll, nearly two-thirds get but \$8 a month-27 cents a day-or less about one-half of them get \$6 a month-20 cents a day-or less; one-third get \$4 a month -131 cents a day-or less; and 32,000 of them get but \$2 a month-7 cents a day-or less. What can be said in defense of a system which takes long years to determine whether a man is entitled to 3 or 4 cents a day?

4. The Commissioner reports that the total cost of maintaining this system for the year ending June 30, 1888, was \$3,262,certain phases of a very intricate system, 524.67. A little computation will show you Mr. President, that this alone is enough to pay 33,984 men a pension of \$8 a month, or almost exactly as many as the entire working force of the Bureau put on the rolls last year, at rates running from \$1 a month up.

To merely mention these indisputable facts, Mr. President, is to demonstrate conclusively the crying need of reform, and to show you how far the system is from carrying out the intent of the law. It is not the laws, but the maladministration of the laws to which we now respectfully invite your attention. We submit that the laws do not contemplate that a man so disabled as to secure a place on the pension-roll shall be while a maimed veteran, in fullest accord | put off with a beggarly stipend of a few with his comrades, has been placed at the cents a day. Nor can the laws contemplate head of the Pension Bureau. So far, noth- the absurdity of protracting the examination of a claim over an average period of four years, at an annual cost greater than would suffice to put on the pension-rolls at But long experience with the Pen- actually put upon the rolls at niggardly

These enormities are the accretion of long years of maladministration. To make a summary end to them is a serious problem not only for the Commissioner of Pensions, Out of the abundance of experience we but for his official superiors-the President of the Interior. The co-operation and resolute action of all will be necessary to secure the changes that should be made.

> We are moved to address you now, Mr. President, not only on account of the extreme urgency of the matter, but because at every attempt, or hint of an attempt, to reform the pension system there has been a campaign of falsehood and misrepresentation by the Mugwump and soldier-hating press, with a view to poisoning the minds of those engaged in the work, and of arousing such hostility as will stop it. This campaign has already begun, in the expectation that you and those whom you have appointed contemplate such reformation, and we cite the facts and conditions stated above to fortify you against their misrepresentations.

Respectfully,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

A CASE IN POINT.

There is nothing like practical examples illustrate one's meaning. We take the following extract from one of hundreds of those connected with them. similar letters that reach us to illustrate our position on Civil Service Reform:

\* \* \* I am an applicant for the position of

Postmaster at this place, basing my claim on the following facts: I enlisted as a private in the 8th severely wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, in the left forearm, totally disabling me for the perfrustrated the object and intent of the laws borne on the pension-roll at \$12 a month. I came passed for the benefit of those much-deserv- to this place in 1881, on the first train that came through, and was appointed Postmaster. At that time the nearest postoffice was at Mitchell, 48 miles away. I worked hard and faithfully at anything that I could find that I could do, in my disabled condition, to help to make a living. My wife attended to the office during the day, and did her home easily imagine the office paid but a trifling recompense. The first quarter only netted us \$4. This s something, however, and we held on to it, and did our duty. The country grew rapidly, and in 1884 President Arthur commissioned me as thirdclass Postmaster. The salary then became fair. I held this until I was removed by President Clevetained by reference to the annual reports of land, to make place for a healthy, strong, young politician. Now, do I ask any more than what is right when I ask for a reappointment, and would it be a breach of Civil Service rules if President Harrision should give back to the old soldier the place so well-earned, first on a Southern battlefield, then ance of a claim varies from one to 25 years, as a ploneer of Dakots, and one who had labored ungrudgingly in the public service when the pay was insignificant? Yours, in F., C. & L.-D. G., GRIPPEN, Kimball, South Dakota.

On the face of this statement we say emphatically and unhesitatingly that our correspondent is entirely right in asking for restoration to his old place, and that the present incumbent be summarily removed, without reference to assumed length of term to be served. It is perversion of all true ideas of Civil Service Reform to say otherwise. The man now holding the office had no claim whatever to the place, and he received it as the reward of selfish party service. It was wrong from every point of view to take the place away from a man who had been disabled in the country's service, and who had added to this an early identification with the development of Dakota, and much unpaid-for work in building the office up to where it was profitable to the Government, and fairly remunerative to its in- If not, do so at once, to give the paper more

away from the veteran and give it to a healthy young civilian, and the longer the latter is allowed to withhold it from the former the greater will be the wrong. It is a wrong, too, that the President of the Unit-

ed States cannot afford to connive at. There are numbers of similar cases within our knowledge. That of Comrade Grippen is singled out merely because his letter happened to be the uppermost one of a pile on our desk, and it afforded as good an illustration as any.

Any fair-minded man will at once admit that it will be exceedingly unfair in cases like these to compel the veterans to wait until the expiration of their displacer's terms for reinstatement. Whatever may be the considerations with regard to officeholders at large, exceptions should be made where veterans are concerned. The reasons are obvious. They have a much higher claim for consideration than any other class possibly can have, and then they are all growing old and cannot afford to wait for years, as younger men can. Any form of delay is now a cruelty to them, for it will rob very many of them of everything. The grave, the end of all earthly things, stands too near to admit any thought of delay. The thousands who die this year, for example, will have the great new prairie States. They are little care when the terms of the officeholders end. It will be small satisfaction | South, for they originated and built up most to those who nay be mustered out next year that vacancies will occur in 1891 in the offices they desire, and which have been prosperous. They are men from whom the promised them.

It is an urgency with them, and so imperative as to demand the suspension of Civil Service rules so far as they are concerned. This THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will make every effort to secure.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

OUR WORK JUST BEGUN.

Zealously and successfully as THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE has labored for the veterans in all these years, we still regard our work as only fairly begun. We have been the means of helping to secure a great deal for them, but we sincerely trust that it is small in proportion to what shall be gained for them in the near future. For the past four years, at least, every effort has been made in the face of most discouraging adverse influences. The policy of the party in power, dominated as it was by the Solid South, was unqualifiedly hostile. This was occasionally vailed thinly by considerations of political expediency, but the hestility was always a strong and controlling force, and everything gained for the veterans had to be wrung from it. The House of Representatives was in the hands of men whom the veterans had fought and conquered Allied with these representatives of rebellion were the free-trade representatives of the selfish money-centers, who were adverse to the soldiers from sordid considerations. Over all was a hostile President, whose veto was a constant menace against anything that might be grudgingly granted by Con-

Now all branches of the Government are in the hands of friends of the veterans, whom the veterans themselves elected. In bringing about this desirable result THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE took an active and im portant part. It will take no less active, and, we firmly believe, an equally successful part in securing for the soldiers everything that is right. It will constantly point out and urge what is necessary to be done, either in the way of applying the present laws, or the passage of new ones, toward granting them exact justice. It will be unflagging in its efforts to have removed every unjust rule and restriction in the Pension Bureau from which claimants have suffered so much. It will, with all the earnestness it has displayed in the past, advocate every needed reform, urge all desirable legislation, and do all that is possible to secure the wishes of the great mass of the soldiers and

Throughout it will continue to maintain the same independence it has always displayed. It is attached to no party, subservient to no clique. It will be as ready to Y. H. A. before I was 18 years of age, and was criticize the present Administration as it was the past, if it should deserve it. We beformance of manual labor, and for which I am now | lieve that the party which has been restored to power, so far as the veterans are concerned, should fail to meet their reasonable wishes, it will meet with the same condemnation as the Administration which has been retired, and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE work at night, when others were asleep. You can | will be no less zealous and outspoken in its efforts to secure that result.

> The paper will be of vastly more service and value to the soldiers in the future than it ever has been. In order, however, that it may be of the utmost service to them-that it may do the most possible to secure, in the shortest time, all that they should have, it is of the greatest importance that its subscription list shall be increased to the ntmost. It should have on it the name of every soldier and every soldier's widow in the country. To give it more subscribers is to increase its power for good, and to help the veterans most effectively. Let every man who has the welfare of his comrades at heart, help them in the most effective way by securing new subscribers to the

Every additional subscriber is a strengthening of the soldier's best friend and advo-

ONE hundred years ago this month George Washington was inaugurated President. Washington was a great success as President. He never vetoed a pension bill, and was re-elected President by a more decisive majority than he received the first time.

Have you asked all your acquaintances to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? Think, Mr. President, we beg of you, what cumbent. It was wrong to take the office power in championing the cause of the veterans, I veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

HIS "SOUTHERN POLICY."

Carolina delegation last week would seem to indicate that he proposes following a policy in the Southern appointments similar to that we have urged upon him. He told the South Carolinians plainly that he intended to break up organizations which were merely formed for securing offices, by refusing to appoint those whom they urged. "Candidates," said he, "must have higher ideas than mere office-seeking. They must be interested in all things that contribute to build up the interests of the South. There are no men in the South who fill these requirements better than the veterans who made their homes in the South at the close of the war. Many of them did this because they had married Southern girls, but the great bulk went there for the same reason that hundreds of thousands of these comrades went to Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Montana; that is, they saw there a land of vast and undeveloped resources, which was a worthy field for their energies. They have developed Northern Georgia, Northern Alabama, Florida, East Tennessee, and parts of Arkansas and other States just as their comrades have developed closely identified with the interests of the of the new industries and expanded the old, which have made the New South rich and President should select his appointees to office, for they represent all that is best and most progressive in that section. The Bourbon leaders represent nothing but what | chisement of veterans on account of pauperthey represented 30 years ago; that is, an ism. organized and unscrupulous rapacity for power. The Independent faction is largely made up of men who have broken away from the Bourbons because they have been slighted in the distribution of the offices. They represent nothing, but that A should have the office instead of B. On the other hand, the veterans represent the men who care little for offices, but everything for the mental and material upbuilding of the South. They represent school-houses and churches, for instance, the announcement slowly spelled | which the Yard is conducted. new railroads, furnaces, mines, rolling-mills, out by the good dominie to his scaport congremarble quarries, fruit culture, orange growing, and the boundless capacity of the great

Let us have these men fill the offices in the Sunny South, Mr. President.

Every man who wore the blue, and every friend of his, should take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It gives more and better matter han any other family weekly poper, and costs only two cents a week,

IT WILL COME.

Sooner or later the country will insist upon it that every man who fought for her shall be placed upon the pension-roll, just as the country insisted that those who fought in previous wars should be put upon the every 12 voters. The islands throng with offi-

This will be not so much because the veterans themselves demand it, but because of the natural sense of justice and gratitude in the hearts of the American people.

Our people are constantly being educated as to the immensity of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the Nation. The bitterest of the soldier-hating papers continually concede this in a score of unconscious and unwilling ways. Even while their editorial columns are filled with denunciations of some specific act of justice to the veterans, their news and literary columns will contain stories of the heroism, the unselfishness, and the patient fortitude of the men who fought the Nation's battles from 1861 to 1865.

Reading these, seeing around them all the time men whose wrecked bodies are living testimonials to the exhaustive strain of those awful days, the people, whose hearts are ever right, will demand that the Nation shall do its duty to the men to whom it owes everything. They will scorn the small, mean ways of doling out allowances, "measuring the Nation's justice by apothecary scales," as Gen. Harrison aptly described it, and demand that every man who did his duty in the hour of dire need shall receive at least enough to support him and his family decently during the few years that may be

vouchsafed him. To this end THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will devote its highest energies. It has no other cause to serve than that of the soldiers, and it will not rest until every one of them has a comfortable pension.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE. Report of certificates issued during week ending April 6, 1889: Original, 1,059; increase, 771; reissue, 199; restoration, 33; duplicate, 17; accrued, 86; act of June 7, 1888, 14; Mexican war, 31.

During the week the names and addresses of 6,143 officers and comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. There were 3.919 medical examinations reported, the total amount of fees for same being \$19,861.26; average cost per examination, \$5.07.

THE Commissioner of Pensions has made the following ruling:

Pursuant to the act of Congress approved March i, 1889, whenever a pension certificate of any charactor, original, increase, restoration, arrears, or otherwise, shall have been issued by this Bureau, and the beneficiary mentioned therein is found to have died before payment, the amount due on said certificate to the date of said pensioner's death, will be paid to the widow of such pensioner. If there be no widow, then said amount will be paid to the minor child or children of said deceased pensioner. If there be neither widow nor minor children, then the amount due said deceased pensioner will, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be paid to the executor or administrator of his estate. Minor children, as contemplated by this act, are minors recognized as such by the law of the locality in which the pensioner lived.

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iveness to any and all of them. It is beyond

question the best weekly family paper in the

whole country. It has more distinguished

contributors, and a greater array of valuable

RENEW IN TIME.

reading matter, than any of them.

much that is important to the reader.

will get three more papers, and so on.

TRIBUNETS.

"A LITTLE learning is a dangerous thing,"

"A man having gone to sea his wife, desires

of the Bible may be made to read by pushing

"The wicked fles, when no man pursueth

"The wicked flea, when no man pursueth, is

Even Shakspere undergoes a twist, and well-

PERSONAL.

CAPT. J. S. WEAVER. fighting at Appointation

with Lieut, Weaver's company, which he led with

conspicuous gallantry. He charged the advance

hough his little band suffered terribly, he held the

rebels until his regiment, and finally his brigade,

and a whole corps came up and placed themselves

across Lee's path. Capt, Weaver was Acting As-

sistant Adjutant-General for several months, and

after his muster-out in 1865 he removed to Kansas,

where he was elected Superintendent of Schools,

the Departments in Washington,

Gen. W. W. Belknap left Washington on Sunday

last for a brief visit to Iowa. On Wednesday he

read a paper before the Iowa Commandery of the

Loyal Legion at Burlington, and is now stopping

The Phrenological Journal for April has an excel-

lent portrait of Maj. Wm. Warner for a frontispiece,

and after giving his history it reads his character

"The portrait indicates a man of character and

high spirit. He is alert and awake through and

through. Large perceptions and an inquisitive re-

gard for whatever comes within the domain of his

intellectual activity distinguish the working of his

mind. He is keen in discrimination, and rarely

falls to catch the points of difference, and can show

them with clearness and effect. His ability as a

speaker is shown by the anatomy of the eye. Not

affluent in the use of words, not a Niagara for gush

and richness, he is, or should be, known for clear-

ness, definitenes and point. He neither multiplies

nor minces words, but is acute and logical in their

application. He has a very strong will, and it is

spection enough to make him hold firm to his

convictions. He is a stanch opponent, one quick

ness, and they who are disposed to trickery of any

at his old home in Keokuk for a few days.

of Lee's army, which was trying to escape, and

Worth Division of the

Railway Mail Service

was born in Sandusky,

O., in 1837. His father

removed to Michigan a

few years later. At the

outbreak of the war Com-

rade Weaver was in the

South, but he returned

North, and enlisted in the

11th Pa, Cav., and speed-

ily rose to a Lieutenantey.

In the pursuit of Lee after

the evacuation of Peters-

burg the 11th Pa. Cav.

was frequently in the ad-

vance, and it opened the

the prayers of the congregation."

but the rightcous, is as bold as a lion."

known lines may be made to read:

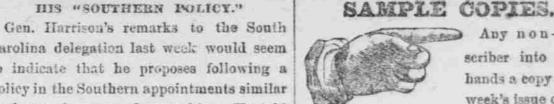
fair sex by reading thus:

How them how we may,'

as bold as a lion."

only two cents a week.

week's issue of THE



comment that is natural to him. A good judge of character, he is generous and cordial toward Any non-subfriends, and very sympathetic and carnest in his domestic life." scriber into whose Grover Cleveland was not allowed to remain off hands a copy of this the public pay-roll very long. Last week Judge

day to buy the land for High Bridge Park, New NATIONAL TRIBUNE shall come, will under- York City. A letter from New Haven says that Capt. William. stand that it is sent to him for examination. H. Pierpont, 7th Conn., and a crippled veteran, We ask that he or she will look over it carewho was dismissed from the Custom-House under fully, note its many special features, and com-Cleveland as an offensive partisan, is not a candidate for reinstatetment to his former position, but pare it with other weekly fireside papers. We for appointment to a higher office, that of Collector of the Port. His competitors are two men are very sure that if they do this they will who were never in the service. find it to be superior in interest and attract-

Patterson appointed him a Commissioner at \$4 a.

The case of Herman Kempinski, the naturalized . American citizen who was arrested in Poland last December, has features which make it very probable that he will soon be released by the Russian Government and allowed to return to the United States, Kempinski was charged with having evaded military duty which was claimed he owed to Russin, and the State Department requested his release through the Charge d' Affaires ad interim at St. Petersburg.

Let every subscriber whose subscription Col. Fred D. Grant, who was recently appointed Minister to Austria-Hungary, will sail for his post has been running some time compare the of duty on April 17. His family and mother will number he will find on the yellow slip conaccompany him. Mrs. Grant, the elder, will, in all probability, spend the Summer in England. taining his name with that in the head of

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, the newly-appointed the paper. By this means he can find out Minister to England, was in Washington last week, when his subscription expires, and be able and called upon President Harrison and Secretary of State Blaine, and formally accepted the position. to renew in time, so as to save missing any He will leave the United States about May 15, and numbers. It will be unpleasant to miss will be accompanied by his entire family. The English press express themselves as highly gratiany numbers now, when every one has so fled with Mr. Lincoln's appointment, and predict that he will make one of the best representatives this country has ever sent to the Court of St. James. The number of this paper is 400. If the Gen. Franz Sigel, the Pension Agent in New reader finds that the number on his address York city, has made good the lesses to the Govslip is, for example, 402, he will understand ernment which have so far been found that were stolen by his son (his deputy) up to the time of his that he will receive but two more numbers, conviction; but letters are being constantly reand he should renew at once. If it is 403 he ceived which state that various sums have been deducted from pensioners, and two Special Agents have been detailed to examine into these complaints, and if found to be just, the Government By a vote of 206 yeas to mays 0, the Maswill reimburse the pensioners. sachusetts Legislature has adopted a Consti-

Since the ex-President's prompt acceptance of another office, some New Yorkers speak of his tutional amendment forbidding the disfranwife as "Mrs. Park-Commissioner Cleveland." Gen. Neal Dow has been appointed as Maine's

Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. Gen, and Mrs, Butterfield gave a dinner last week at their residence in New York to Col, and

Every man who wore the blue, and every friend of his, should take THE NATIONAL Gen. Jacob Sharpe has resigned as Governor of TRIBUNE. It gives more and better matter the National Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee, Wis.,

athn any other family weekly paper, and costs and Gen. Kilburn Knox succeeds him in that posttion. Gen. Sharpe's resignation was the result of Secretary of the Navy Tracy left Washington at

6 o'clock on Friday evening last, to inspect the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia, He was given a reception by the Union League Club says the old rhyme, but a little comma is also of Philadelphia on Friday evening, and went a dangerous thing, to the meaning of a sen- through the Navy Yard on Saturday, expressing tence, when it is not properly placed. Take, himself as being well pleased with the manner in Commander George H. Marden, of Abraham

Lincoln Post, No. II, G.A.R., Charlestown, Mass. was presented last week, by associate letter carriers of the district, with a sword and an Aid's-de-Camp

We all know how absurdly a beautiful verse Gen. S. Wylle Crawford, U. S. Army, retired, writes from Paris, France, where he has been the comma a few words from its proper place: spending the Winter, to a friend, and says that he met Gen, Boulanger (who has been occupying so much space on the political horizon of Europe for the past year) on several occasions, and that he This is also made to contain a fling at the was in every way delighted with the celebrated Frenchman. Gen. Crawford is in excellent health and suffers but little from his old wounds,

MUSTERED OUT.

McConnell.—Gen. H. K. McConnell, of Osage City, Kan., committed suicide at his room in the Fifth-avenue Hotel in Topeka, Kan. April 2, by shooting himself through the head. Gen. McCon-There is a destiny which shapes our ends rough, I entered the service in November, 1961, as Cap-BERMUDA is the paradise of politicians. ain in the 71st Ohio, and was made Colonel of that There is one Representative there for every regiment in May, 1863, being brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious services. He was one of 27 voters, and in some boroughs there if one to the best lawyers in Kansas, and was prominent in G.A.R. circles. Gen. McConneil has twice atcials. The Governor gets \$15,000 a year, and tempted suicide within two or three months, first trying to cut his throat with a razor, and then the others in proportion. Water is scarce swallowing a large dose of poison. It is thought domestic trouble was the cause of his rash act. and high, whisky abundant and cheap. For HAUGHTALINER.—Benjamin Haughtaliner, Co. A. 1534 N. Y., died at Little Falls, N. Y., recently, gentlemen who fail to get office, there is the congenial pursuit of wrecking, which yields | aged 81 years.

Andreson. John Anderson, Co. K. 2d N. Y. H. A., died at Little Falls Nov. 14, 1888. "Jack," large profits, or if their health does not admit of such active exercise, they may raise onions as he was familiarly called, was a true and courageous soldier. and tomatoes for the New York market. CROWLEY.—Timothy Crowley died at his home in Little Falls, N. Y., Oct, 17, 1888. He was a member of the 97th N. Y. and 182d N. Y., and was MANY men aim to do what is rightwhose aim is as uncertain as that of a woman wounded several tir

who throws a stone at a hen in front of her, died at his home in Herkimer, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1888. WEIGAND.—Henry Weigand, Co. F. 152d N. Y., and knocks out a pane of glass behind her. died at his home in Little Falls, N. Y., recently, aged 72 years. He was severely wounded at Spott-If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL ylvania Courthouse, Va., May 12, 1864. Monros.—James Morton, Co. A, 152d N. Y., died n Little Falls Feb. 1, aged 52 years. He lost his TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper right arm Aug. 14, 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va. He was a member of Gaipia Post, No. 19, who atwill be doubled at once, and with little trouble Let each subscriber try it.

Johnson, of Spring Val-ley, Ark., died on Dec. 8, 1883. He was a native of Arkansas, and was born in Washington County in 1813. He was a member of the 1st Ark. Cav., and also a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 34, Spring-Capt. J. S. Weaver, of Fort Scott, Kan., who was Superintendent of the Fort

THOMAS.-Capt. Peleg G. Thomas, 152d N. Y.,

Champeno.—Wm. Champeno died at his home in Altoons, Pa., on Feb. 5, aged 45 years. He leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his loss. Comrade Champeno served three years in Co. C., 76th Pa. He lost a leg at Fort Wagner. He was a member of Post No. 468, and also a member of Union Veteran Legion, No. 17, of Altoena. Inwin.-Jacob irwin died at his home at Bellwood, Pa., Feb. 10. Compare Irwin was a private in Co. F. 76th Pa., and was a good soldier. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss. He was laid to rest by Post No. 428, of Bellwood, of which he was a membe

Howard, Died at his home in Green Cove Springs, Fla., Dec. 29, 1888, Joseph Howard, Co. E., 8.h N. J., aged 51 years. He was a member of O. M. Mitcheil Post, No. 4, of Jacksonville. RILEY.-Died on Feb. 15, Comrade Patrick Riley, aged 70 years. He was a member of Co. H. 48th hio. He was a good and faithful soldier, and was member of Cary Johnson Post, No. 404, at New Vienna, which Post paid the last tribute of respect to his departure. He leaves a widow and several hildren to mourn his loss. Mazino.-John T. Mazino, Co. C, 26th Ind., died

at Sharpsville, Ind., recently. He was a member of Evans Post, No. 146. Cox.-Charles Cox, Co. G. 140th Ind, died at Sharpsville, Ind., recently. He was a member of Evans Post, No. 146. FRANKLIN.-James A. Franklin, Lieutenant, Co. 7, 132d fnd., died at Sharpsville, 1nd., Jan. 22, aged 3 years. He was a member of Evans Post, No.

, and at the time of his death held the position MAYNARD.-Winthrop W. Maynard, Co. B, 15th Mass., died at Gardner, Mass.; recently, aged 47 years. He was confined in Libby Prison for seven and in 1872 was appointed in the Railway Mail which he died. He was a charter member of D Gen. Spinola adheres to his determination to ap- G. Farragut Post, No. 116, and was one of the most active workers in that organiz eran to the Cadetship at West Point, which is at his disposal. He must also be a resident of his District. He has requested Gens, Sickles and Butter. point no one but the son of a military or naval vet-

field and Chas. A. Dana to act as the committee to a gallant soldier and a good citizen. His loss will be deeply mourned by a large circle of friends, make the selection. Candidates must address Maj. BLUMENBERGER. - Louis Blumenberger, Co. P. 2d Geo. W. Cooney, Gen. Siekles's Secretary, at the Ill. L. A., died at the residence of his son Henry latter's residence, No. 23 Fifth avenue, New York. in Commerce, Mo., Feb. 2. He was a member Post 173, at Cape Girardeau, Mo., but owing to bad The Secretary of War has ordered that the new roads and being within the limits of Commerc army post to be established near Denver shall be ost, 382, his remains were taken charge of by that called Fort Logan, in honor of Gen. John A. Logan. Post and John A. Harrison Camp, S9, S. of V., and conducted to the grave and buried with all the Col. John K. Miller, who commanded the 13th onors of the G.A.R. and S. of V. Tonn. Cav. at its muster-out, and who led it in the RUMERY.—Col. Wm. M. Rumery died at Gaines-ville, Fia., Feb. 13, of pneumonia, aged 64 years. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the lat expedition to Greeneville, Tenn., when John Morgan was killed, has been appointed a Messenger in

Mass. Cav. and went to the front, returning home some few months later in the capacity of a recruit ing officer. About three months later he again went to the front, enlisting as a private in the 2d Mass. Cav. He served under Gen. Sheridan in the important engagements participated in by the Army of the Potomac, and distinguished himself by valiant services. He was rapidly promoted and was appointed Colonel of the 2d Mass Car. some little time before the close of the war. Personally he was a man of excellent character, a loving husband and father, and a charitable and repectable citizen. He was beloved by a very wide

rele of people, and his loss will be sincerely BEROUT.-Israel Bebout, 8th Hl., died at Kenington, O., Feb. 5, aged 63 years. He juined the Grand Army in 1886. LINN.-Robert Linn died at his residence

shelburn, Ind., Dec. 8, 1838, aged 36 years. enlisted at the beginning of the late war in the Isl Mich. L. A., and served about one year, being discharged for disability. He was a charter member of Will Thompson Post, No. 413. He leaves a wife and one child. LLOYD, James W. Lloyd died at the residence of his son William, in Shelburn, Ind., Jan. 18, 1889. He enlisted in Co. E, 43d Ind., and served until the lose of the war. He was a charter member o

Will Thompson Post, No. 443, and was its honored Chaplain last year. He leaves several children and a large circle of friends, backed up by a marked self-respect and circum-Have you asked all your acquaintances to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNET to take advantage of the weakness in the armor of his adversary, but he hates treachery and mean-If not, do so at once, to give the paper more sort are quickly read by him, by an intuitive dis- power in championing the cause of the veterand